



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

strength of the Union cause; without it the success of the North would have been problematical. That Lincoln was profoundly appreciative of the working-men's position, his reply to the Manchester working-men's address shows; but Mr. Schlüter would disabuse the working-class mind of the notion that the President's economic and political views were its views, that he had excogitated for himself a theory of economic evolution like unto the laborer's. Lincoln's outlook and sympathies always remained those of the middle class.

---

*Natural Sources of Energy.* By A. H. GIBSON. Cambridge, England: The Cambridge University Press, 1913. 16mo, pp. vi+131. \$0.40.

This book, the work of a professor of engineering in the University of St. Andrews, contributes a good deal of interesting data on the subject of the fuel supply of the future. The author is extremely optimistic in regard to the maintenance of adequate fuel supplies in the ages to come, believing that science will furnish inventions that will economize the use of fossil fuels and make more and more available other sources of energy—power from vegetable sources, from solar energy, from tides, from waterfall, and from wind. This change in the kind of energy, however, may involve serious disturbance of the distribution of activities on the earth's surface and cause a relocation of the dominant industrial and political communities.

---

*The Industrial Situation.* By FRANK TRACY CARLTON. New York: Revell, 1914. 8vo, pp. 159. \$0.75 net.

This book is an attempt to present to the general reader a broad survey of the entire industrial situation. The author succeeds admirably in introducing within the limited space of this volume the elementary concepts of factory legislation, regulation of hours of work, immigration, trade unions, unemployment, industrial education, scientific management, and the problem of woman and child labor. Summaries at the ends of the chapters, and references to more extended discussions, invite the reader to pursue his inquiry further.

---

*Arms and Industry. A Study of the Foundations of International Polity.* By NORMAN ANGELL. New York: Putnam, 1914. 8vo, pp. xlv+248. \$1.25.

This book seeks to refute the dogma that physical force, either active or latent, is necessary for the preservation of national identity. Militarism, the national expression of the creed of force, is stunting to the growth of all the highest factors of civilization and should be opposed on grounds of economic futility and social hostility. The interdependence of nations today is so complex, so wide-reaching in economic, intellectual, and moral relations, that